

AMS. Annotated copy.

HSC/SRC II

TRENCH

^{some}
N.B. Codes used for docs 1+2 (1576-7)
are not listed in this handbook.
Nor are docs 1+2 incorporated into
OMNIBUS print out.
1593/4. a few codes not listed here

MANUAL AND GUIDE

to the

BACON ACCOUNT BOOK DATABASE

Centre of East Anglian Studies,
University of East Anglia

compiled by

Nesta Evans, Elizabeth Stern and
A. Hassell Smith

1988

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Using a Computer to Analyse Late Sixteenth-Century Household Accounts

Part 1: Historical Aspects (Nesta Evans)

This is a brief report of a project generously funded by the ESRC, and forms part of a wider study by Dr A. Hassell Smith of the University of East Anglia of a north Norfolk community in the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries.

* * *

Nathaniel Bacon was the second son of Sir Nicholas, Lord Keeper to Elizabeth I. In 1569, when he was about 25 years old, he married Anne Gresham, the illegitimate daughter of Sir Thomas. The two fathers jointly provided the couple with an estate on the north Norfolk coast, mainly in the parishes of Langham, Morston and Stiffkey. In 1575 Nathaniel began the building of Stiffkey Hall and moved into the still unfinished house two years later. The account books discussed in this paper all fall within the decade 1587-97, although not all span the entire ten years. They are the household steward's expenditure book and his receipts, an estate yard account and lastly a book kept by the acaterer or kitchen steward. The accounts kept by the bailiff of the estate yard deal with building work and estate maintenance, but not with agriculture. Nathaniel Bacon farmed a large part of his estate and it seems that the farm bailiff's accounts are missing; so also, it would appear, are a wages book kept by the acaterer and Nathaniel's own private accounts.

The papers of Nathaniel Bacon of Stiffkey form a large and varied collection, some of which are suitable for computerisation. In particular this is true of his household and estate accounts, which offer the opportunity of an in-depth study not only of the household which lived at Stiffkey Hall but also of the community of which this house was the centre for a period of some thirty years. This is not the place for a survey of Bacon's complex accounting system, but suffice it to say that although some departmental accounts are missing there is sufficient material for what is probably a unique portrayal and understanding of a squire-dominated rural estate.

The first three figures printed here are: an example of the final form of the data in a print-out with each field labelled; parts of three sections of the classification codes, of which more later; and a brief illustration of the activities of one individual — Thomas Crumlin, Nathaniel's horsekeeper.

The very length and richness of these documents presented problems which it seemed only a computer could solve. The process of inputting the data almost certainly took considerably longer than writing the entries on

Figure 2 *Classification codes*

CODE	SUBJECT SECTION
FA Dairy and Cheese chamber, expenses, equipment, etc.	Household: Service Court
FB Floor coverings: buying/cutting materials, e.g. marram, grass, reeds, rushes; rush mats	Household: Furniture and Furnishings
FC Carting/carrying, non-agricultural	Travel and Transport
FD Cutting and maintenance of the river	Agriculture: Estate Maintenance
FE Laver (laver), planting hedges, making fences	"
FH Boyard work	Agriculture: Activities
FJ Haymaking, including contract mowing, all activities and if context indicates though work is unspecified	Agriculture: Activities
FK Labourer, agricultural and building, undefined	Agriculture: Activities and Building: Work
HA Household expenses for rented house and lodgings in Norwich	Household: General
HB Brewery and bakehouse	Household: Utensils, etc.
HC Cheese, butter, cream, purchases (see LG, sales)	Household: Provisions
HD Chickens, hens, capons (see HT below) purchases	Household: Provisions
HE Fresh Fruit and Vegetables, nuts, etc.	Household: Provisions
HF Wildfowl	Household: Provisions
HG Pigs	Household: Provisions
HI Fresh fish	Household: Provisions
JA Assizes, quarter sessions, Sheriff's turn	Administration: Public
JC Customs payments	Administration: Public
JD Duchy of Lancaster, business and expenses	Administration: Public
JH Estate administration, eg. surveying	Administration: Personal
JL Legal Affairs	Administration: Personal
JM Manor court business	Administration: Personal
JN Militia rates/administration, impressing	Administration: Public
JO Law and order	Administration: Public
JP Privy seal business, loan collecting	Administration: Public
JR Commissions, special and unspecified, Kirk's patent, meetings of JP's	Administration: Public

Figure 3 *The activities of Thomas Crumlin*

TO THE HOUSEKEEPER FOR GROOMING OF THE HORSES WHEN THE CHILDREN WENT HOME					
A	5590 POUND 00 TO THOMAS CRUMLIN	CRUMLIN	20.09.1587	24.12.1587	HOUSE KEEPER
	CRUMLIN	CRUMLIN			000
TO HIM FOR 2.5 HORSE OF PAYING TYLE					
A	5591 POUND 00 TO THOMAS CRUMLIN	CRUMLIN	20.09.1587	24.12.1587	HOUSE KEEPER
	CRUMLIN	CRUMLIN			000
TO HIM FOR 4 HORSE FOR AT MISTRESS					
A	5592 POUND 00 TO THOMAS CRUMLIN	CRUMLIN	20.09.1587	24.12.1587	HOUSE KEEPER
	CRUMLIN	CRUMLIN			000
TO HIM FOR 4 HORSE OF WARE FOR THE HORSES					
A	5643 POUND 13 TO THOMAS CRUMLIN	CRUMLIN	20.09.1587	24.03.1588	HOUSE KEEPER IN HIS OWN
	CRUMLIN	CRUMLIN			000
TO THOMAS CRUMLIN FOR HIS QUARTERS WARE					
A	5710 POUND 03 TO THOMAS CRUMLIN	CRUMLIN	20.09.1587	24.03.1588	000
	CRUMLIN	CRUMLIN			000
TO MARTIN A. HIM FOR THREE DRY 3 HEALS AT NORWICH WELFE AFORD LENT BESSING					
A	5848 POUND 07 TO THOMAS CRUMLIN	CRUMLIN	14.01.1588	14.01.1588	HOUSE KEEPER
	CRUMLIN	CRUMLIN			000
FOR HORSEWEAT AT BRANSON FERRY GROOMING TO LONDON					
A	5849 POUND 00 TO THOMAS CRUMLIN	CRUMLIN	14.01.1588	14.01.1588	HOUSE KEEPER
	CRUMLIN	CRUMLIN			000
FOR FEEDING THE HORSES THERE AT BRANSON					
A	5870 POUND 02 TO THOMAS CRUMLIN	CRUMLIN	19.01.1588	19.01.1588	HOUSE KEEPER
	CRUMLIN	CRUMLIN			000
FOR HORSEWEAT AT NEWMARKET					
A	5871 POUND 05 TO THOMAS CRUMLIN	CRUMLIN	19.01.1588	19.01.1588	HOUSE KEEPER
	CRUMLIN	CRUMLIN			000

index cards would have done, but the gain in speed of information retrieval was so enormous that the extra time spent on the earlier stage was fully justified. The time taken to search thousands of index cards for the answer to a simple query would have made the whole project impracticable; once the data was in a computer answers could be found in a matter of seconds. It also became possible to embark on more complex enquiries and relationships than would have been feasible with a card index. There is not space to illustrate fully the wealth of information that can be extracted from this very large database, and only a few examples can be given here. It is possible to discover which of the household servants travelled with their master or on their own and where they went to; social connections can be traced through visits and the giving and receiving of presents; and by analysing the pattern of shopping economic relationships can be established.

On the advice of my university's computer centre, a package called DATATRIEVE was chosen as best suited to the purpose by its flexibility and ease of use by a non-specialist. The inputting process was simplified because the data did not have to be placed in fixed fields at this stage; editing was also straightforward. An added advantage of DATATRIEVE is that it is possible to modify data after it has been converted into fixed field format.

In addition to converting the accounts into a form suitable for sorting and selection by computer, it seemed desirable to retain the original wording of the manuscripts. By so doing anyone using the database can refer to the account book entries as they appear in the documents. By sorting on the field NUMBER (each entry in the account book has an individual number) it is also possible to reconstitute the manuscripts.

Data preparation was relatively simple as coding was avoided as far as

possible; names of persons, places and occupations were not coded. The most important code is a two-letter one used to classify the account book entries, and this is the principal means of sorting and selecting the data. There are a total of 230 two-letter codes and they are divided into 12 subject sections. It may well be felt that this is too many, but with such an enormous variety of subject matter in very long documents there was really no alternative. Figure 2 shows some of the codes in the sections dealing with the household, farming and administration and this gives a good idea of the way in which coding has been used. All the surnames were given a standard form to facilitate sorting, but each name was also entered as spelt in the manuscripts to avoid either splitting one person into two or conflating two or more individuals.

Undoubtedly the project has made easily available a wide range of information not only about the Bacon household and its neighbourhood, but also concerning a considerable variety of topics such as farming, the laying out of a garden, money lending, and travelling by Nathaniel and his servants. One of the most important results of the analysis is the interdependence of a gentry household, its immediate estate and its wider neighbourhood. For this we have to thank the meticulous detail with which the Bacon accounts were kept, as much as the powerful tool provided by a computer database.

The ESRC grant was only half what was requested, but nevertheless the result has been a manageable finite project, although there was no time to computerise other classes of documents in the Bacon collection, and the account books were selected just because they most easily lent themselves to this treatment. Documents, such as manorial court rolls, which do not have such a consistent format present far greater problems, but there are two other manuscript sources which could well lend themselves to computer analysis. These are the recognisance books recording Nathaniel Bacon's work as an active J.P., and the numerous field books or surveys of Stiffkey and of Langham and Morston, the two neighbouring parishes in which much of Bacon's estate lay. This raises the problem of trying to compare and amalgamate data from different sources. The format used for the account books would not be suitable as it stands for any other class of document, although it might be possible at least to ensure nominal linkage. Had the original intention been to create a database containing different types of manuscripts, then a different approach would have been necessary and the whole project would have been much more complex. Having regard to the limitations imposed by the time available to complete the project, it seemed best to concentrate on what appeared to be the most rewarding and unusual set of documents, which fortunately most easily lent themselves to computerisation.

Finally, historians using computers learn by their mistakes and the data they use can present intractable problems. If I were about to embark on this project again I think it would be possible to devise a more flexible scheme, but on the other hand this project has achieved what it set out to accomplish: a sophisticated means of analysis in preparation for a study of an early modern community through the account books of its resident gentleman. In about two years' time the database will be available to others. Enquiries should be addressed to Dr A. Hassell Smith, Centre of East Anglian Studies, University of East Anglia, Norwich, NR4 7TJ.

Part 2: Computing aspects (P. Anstey)

The University of East Anglia computing service has assisted with the computational side of the project. The reason for this involvement is that major projects of this nature can absorb embarrassingly large amounts of cpu in complicated retrieval searches, whilst the data itself may well occupy many times more disk space than that allowed for the vast majority of projects, university wide. There is, then, a special onus on such projects to make *responsible* and *economical* use of the resources made available through the central computing service.

Although the computing service at UEA keeps a watching brief on every large computing project, it has not the manpower resources for direct practical involvement in them all. However, since this was the first major computer based project to be undertaken by members of this part of the university, it was felt important to be involved not only to ensure sensible use of resources but also because a certain amount of specific practical guidance in computing was clearly appropriate whilst expertise was acquired. The amount of direct assistance was initially substantial, but has been slowly reduced as the project has proceeded. Those involved have been encouraged to become self-sufficient, and now receive support comparable to that available to any other members of the university research community.

When considering the use of resources, the error in looking only to cpu and disk resources must be emphasised. Regrettably, UK academic computing services often tend to do so because these are the resources for which they actually pay, and which they have to distribute equitably amongst their user community — usually with no expectation of income from the projects concerned. But there is a third valuable resource to take into account, that of human endeavour: labour and time expended in developing and using the computing systems. Clearly, a right balance has to be struck between *all* the resources involved, and the role of the computing service in this project was, amongst other things, to help achieve the appropriate balance for our situation.

The approach adopted in this project can be best described by considering first the data itself, then the software used to ask questions of it, and finally by describing the overall scheme used.

First, the data — or rather the nature of the data. The source material, as indicated in Part 1 of this paper, is in a series of account books, and the requirement was to set up the equivalent material in a computer-held file. However, the computer based version was to include additional information . . . a reference number for each entry, and explicit data relating to that entry. This could come from the entry itself, or from external evidence. The overall form is illustrated by Figure 4, where each line represents a single account book record.

The tabular form of the data immediately suggests the use of a database; but a resource problem arises because the account book entries vary enormously in length. Whilst within a fixed field length arrangement small amounts of wasted space in some fields can be tolerated (e.g. because of the variation in lengths of surnames in a surname field), the waste of space if the ENTRY field was set to the maximum length of text (650 characters) would

DATATRIEVE can work in conjunction with DEC's database management systems, or directly with 'ordinary' system files. Such a database management system was not available at UEA at the time, so to speed up data access an indexed or 'keyed' file was used, as described earlier. Initially, in view of the uncertainty in the range of questions to be asked of the data, a highly keyed database file was set up to give a wide variety of moderately fast access paths. However, because file size increases substantially with the number of keys, the final specification of three keys was a compromise giving rapid access for the most likely types of question, whilst keeping the file to an acceptable size.

The foregoing gave rise to a complete software system, as follows:

The data entry procedure consists of several basic steps (see Figure 6). The set of data to be added is entered into a simple serial file, with the contents of the various fields in a record separated by slashes. Then follows a somewhat limited computer-based validation. If this proves satisfactory then the next stage expands the fields to their required lengths and creates files ready to add into the database and overflow files. Upon the satisfactory completion of that stage, the new data is actually added in. This multi-stage procedure might seem complicated, but apart from the unavoidable labour of the entry of the raw data, it is a question only of issuing a command for each stage and checking the outcome.

This approach is simple to use and both faster and more resource efficient than using DATATRIEVE's prompted entry mode, which, in common with standard forms input programs, would not in any case have directly coped with the overflow data in the case of long account book entries.

Having entered some data, questions can be asked of it. In DATATRIEVE this is a simple task using a stylised form of English, as illustrated in Figure 7, where the example query extracts all database entries where the standardized surname (STANAME) field contains CRUMLIN and the YEAR field contains 1596. With a little practice, the user can work out how to form even

Figure 6 The data entry procedure

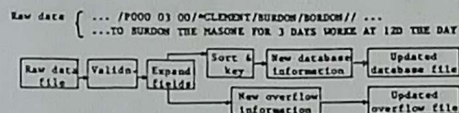
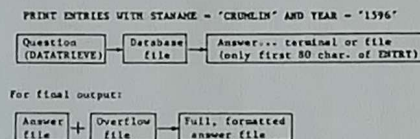


Figure 7 Querying the database



quite complicated queries and be fairly certain of being correct. This is important, because it leaves the user to think about the history rather than the niceties of computing. The simpler questions could be asked of the data online, but larger or more complicated requests were run in the batch stream. This has been perfectly acceptable to the project.

The answers produced have in some cases revealed further information relating to other records in the database; in such cases, the values of the appropriate fields have been modified accordingly, using DATATRIEVE directly.

As also illustrated in Figure 7, the querying using DATATRIEVE produces answers based only on the database file, without reference to the overflow file containing the ends of the (relatively few) long account book texts. This is usually satisfactory for day-to-day working, but when final outputs are required, the results of the relevant DATATRIEVE query must be stored in a file and then read by a simple post-processing program which incorporates the overflow file data as appropriate, and formats the output in a style suitable for listing on a 132 column line printer.

Although the above description of the overall system might make it seem rather complicated, in practice the system has served the project well. It is moderately efficient with respect to cpu and disk resource, and so satisfies the computing service, without sacrificing much in terms of ease of use — which is clearly important if the computer is to *serve* the project, as opposed to being the major focus of attention.

In conclusion, the question should be asked: 'would the computational aspects of the project be tackled in exactly the same way again?' Since the project started, the UEA computing service has acquired a relational database system, which could be used in its own right or in conjunction with DATATRIEVE. Also, the computing service has explored more of DATATRIEVE itself, and other possibilities arise. So the answer is 'probably not'. However, the aim of this paper is not primarily to give a description of 'the ideal system' because 'ideal' is relative to the cost of the various resources to hand. Rather, it is to leave a consciousness of computer and human resource, and a plea to use all of these responsibly, based on the fullest knowledge available at the time, as in this study of late sixteenth century household accounts.

C O N T E N T S

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INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

At the start of the Stiffkey project, 15 or 16 domestic and estate account books, kept for Sir Nathaniel Bacon of Stiffkey, Norfolk, and ranging from fragments to 10-year runs, had been located and assembled in the Centre of East Anglian Studies, UEA, in xerox form.

They contained a vast quantity and range of information about the organisation of a medium-sized household and estate in the late 16th and early 17th century, and the lives of a gentry family and those who worked for and associated with its members. Such an archive of information would take a life-time to analyse by conventional manual methods.

The majority of the accounts were considerably uniform in style, detailing the payments to individuals for goods and services rendered, and, in some cases, the receipts of sums of money for, among other things, rents, money borrowed and agricultural produce sold. This uniformity of entry format made the accounts potentially suitable for computerisation in a fixed-field system. If this could be done, it would allow this valuable source to be manipulated in such a way that information could be retrieved very quickly and in a variety of ways: e.g. by person, to provide a career line, or by a selection of associated topics for the study or picture of a subject such as farming, provisioning, social relationships or building operations.

In order to test the possibility of computerising selected account books, a pilot study was run. Initially, some 28 fields were planned with field Code as the primary key; in subsequent modifications some fields were dropped, leaving 22 fields which, in printout, spread over four lines -- see section Key to Fields.

As a trial run, an early Stewards Account for 1576-77 was entered. This indicated that the idea was workable and a more complex pilot study was embarked on.

The account books deemed most suitable for computerisation were then analysed in terms of date and it was found that the year Michaelmas 1593 to Michaelmas 1594 would provide a wide cross-section of the accounts most central to the household and estate. This sample 'trench' was applied to the 10-year Stewards Account, payments and receipts, the Kitchen Account and Estate Yard Account.

This exercise proved that the use of a computer for the storage and retrieval of historical data of this kind was not only feasible but highly flexible, making it possible to handle enormous quantities of information which would otherwise be impossible to manipulate with speed and accuracy.

The project was then extended so the whole of the above-mentioned pilot study account books were entered into the final highly sophisticated system. In addition, earlier fragments of accounts for casual labourers, partly farming partly building, were also entered. The database is estimated to contain some 30,000 entries

* IMPORTANT Time did not permit the re-entering of the Stewards Account payments for the 'trench' year 1593-1594 into the final database system and this remains to be consulted as a separate collection from a separate database. (Special instructions for data retrieval are given in the Data Retrieval section.)

Pre-editing

Before the account books were keyed into the computer the MSS were pre-edited. This was done for a number of reasons:

1. In order to be able to retrieve information in a highly sophisticated and detailed way, a coding system was evolved. This not only covered broad subjects, e.g. Administration, Building, Agriculture, etc., but a range of aspects within each subject. The code applied during pre-editing was based on an interpretation of each entry in its context -- see field Code, Key to Fields, and full list of Codes, alphabetical and by subject.

2. A major decision was the standardisation of surnames. The range of spellings of a single surname could be very wide and if entered as spelt could disperse the entries, especially if the initial letter varied, and make it very difficult to identify individuals. Standardisation would bring together all entries believed to relate to the same person or at least the same family, so one or more individuals and their career lines could be defined.

The most obvious modern equivalent, often arrived at by consulting the telephone directory, was usually accepted and a list of the standardised names and their variants was compiled -- see blue ring binder. Pre-editing ensured that the agreed modern spelling was applied throughout the computer inputting.

3. Pre-editing provided the opportunity of adding information not given in the MS entry but known or assumed, positively or less certainly, from internal evidence or other sources; e.g. a payment to 'the horsekeeper' could be positively entered as being a payment to Thomas Crumlin, known to be Bacon's horsekeeper and usually referred to by name, for the whole period of the Stewards Account book. Similarly, the forename of a labourer or a gentleman only named in the entry by his surname could often be supplied, as could occupation and residence, to make the whole entry more complete. However, where information is supplied in this way, it is preceded by either an * indicating a positive editorial addition or ^ indicating an uncertain editorial addition.

Because provision, i.e. space, was made in the main database for these editorial marks, they do not complicate data retrieval. Thus, all entries for, e.g. William Dawson, will be retrieved by simply calling up the two names whether or not the forename is preceded by an asterisk. This, however, does not apply to the original, less sophisticated, computer format of the pilot year. The editorial marks form part of the field to which they apply and appear after the added information. It is therefore necessary, when retrieving data from DBOMNIBUS, to call for all possible forms: e.g. "William", "William*", "William^",

4. The Stewards Account book includes details of payments made for Nathaniel Bacon and/or his servants during their journeys. It was decided to give a common number to all items relating to each specific journey (see field JOURNEY) but as there was no differentiation in the way itemised bills and single items were entered in the MSS it was often difficult to define, in particular, where payments made during a journey ended and unconnected entries were resumed. Pre-editing gave an opportunity of resolving such problems before inputting was begun.

5. A similar situation existed where the many itemised bills were entered -- see field BILL.

6. Pre-editing also allowed other sources to be consulted for the identification of, for example, London lawyers, Puritan preachers, or local incumbents, so relevant editorial additions could be made at the inputting stage.

KEY TO FIELDS - See over for their position in the printout

Fields

1. DOCREF Account Book number
2. NUMBER Individual entry number
3. SUM The sum of money paid or received, preceded by
P (=paid) or R (=received)
4. FORNAM Christian name or other designation
5. STANAME Standardised form of surname
6. SURNAME Surname as spelt in the document
7. PLACE Location of transaction or activity
8. CODE Two letters classifying the entry
9. DAY) The date on which an activity or transaction took
10. MONTH) place, or if unknown or not deducible, the starting
11. YEAR) date of the week or quarter within which it occurred
12. DIES) Repeat of above date if known; if unknown, the
13. MENSIS) finishing date of the week or quarter within which
14. ANNUS) it occurred
15. OCCUP Occupation of the subject of the entry, known or inferred
16. RESID Place of residence of the subject of the entry
17. RELAT Identifying relationship between people
18. PAYRATE Wage rate per day/week
19. JOURNEY Journey number, preceded by J
20. MASTER A single-letter code used for certain common categories
to enable double coding without having to enter the item
twice
21. BILL Letter+number identification of person and bill
22. ENTRY Full transcript of the MS entry

TOGETHER, Fields 1 to 22 form the ENTRIES

KEY TO FIELDS - See over for their position in the printout

Fields

- | | | |
|-----|---------|--|
| 1. | DOCREF | Account Book number |
| 2. | NUMBER | Individual entry number |
| 3. | SUM | The sum of money paid or received, preceded by
P (=paid) or R (=received) |
| 4. | FORNAM | Christian name or other designation |
| 5. | STANAME | Standardised form of surname |
| 6. | SURNAME | Surname as spelt in the document |
| 7. | PLACE | Location of transaction or activity |
| 8. | CODE | Two letters classifying the entry |
| 9. | DAY |) The date on which an activity or transaction took
place, or if unknown or not deducible, the starting
date of the week or quarter within which it occurred |
| 10. | MONTH | |
| 11. | YEAR | |
| 12. | DIES |) Repeat of above date if known; if unknown, the
finishing date of the week or quarter within which
it occurred |
| 13. | MENSIS | |
| 14. | ANNUS | |
| 15. | OCCUP | Occupation of the subject of the entry, known or inferred |
| 16. | RESID | Place of residence of the subject of the entry |
| 17. | RELAT | Identifying relationship between people |
| 18. | PAYRATE | Wage rate per day/week |
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| 20. | MASTER | A single-letter code used for certain common categories
to enable double coding without having to enter the item
twice |
| 21. | BILL | Letter+number identification of person and bill |
| 22. | ENTRY | Full transcript of the MS entry |

TOGETHER, Fields 1 to 22 form the ENTRIES

Field 1 DOCREF

Each account book entered in the computer is identified by a number:

- 1 = Steward's Accounts (May 1576-May 1577) Expenditure (MS RUL Norf.20)
- 2 = Steward's Accounts (June 1576-Aug.1577)Receipts (MS RUL Norf.20)
- 3 = Kitchen Accounts (Aug.1592-June 1596) Expenditure (MS NRO.BL.V.IIb(5))
- 4 = Steward's Accounts (Midsummer 1587-Michaelmas 1597)
Expenditure (MS RH Box 33)
- 5 = Estate Yard Accounts (Dec.1588-Dec.1598) Expenditure (MS FSL.E.b.2)
- 6 = ^{?Receipts} Steward's Accounts (Midsummer 1587-Michaelmas 1597)
Receipts (MS RH Box 33)
- 7 = Labourers' Accounts (May 1582-October 1583)
Expenditure and Receipts (MS Chicago 991-A)
- 8 = Labourers' Accounts (May 1583-May 1584)
Expenditure and Receipts (MS NRO.1600.1.C.9)

NOTES

Docref 1 and 2

Original computer trial document (in two parts), it prints out in a simple two-line entry and is filed on its own, alphabetically and numerically.

Docref 3

Only the first section of each period, i.e. that which names people from whom acates were purchased, has been entered into the computer. The other two sections referring to stocks have not been computerised. The names of guests in the household have been included.

This was one of the 'trench' year documents but as there were relatively few entries, these were re-entered when the bulk of the Kitchen Account was input. The whole account is therefore in the main database, with entries numbered consecutively throughout.

Docref 4

As the entries from this document for the 'trench' year (Michaelmas 1593-Michaelmas 1594) constituted a substantial file, it was not re-entered when the main scheme took place and it remains as a separate file, alphabetically and numerically, both in printout form and in the computer (see computer Directory under TRENCHAZ.DAT (alphabetical by standard name) and TRENCHNO.DAT (numerical order)). These entries are retained in a separate database from the main body of the data: instructions for retrieval are given in section Data Retrieval. This single year remains in a simple 3-line format.

Docref 5

Although this was another of the documents selected for the 'trench' year study, there were few enough entries in the year 1593-94 for it to be re-entered in the main scheme so the document in the main database and filed printouts is complete.

Docref 6

In the 'trench' year, the receipts section of this account book was given the Docref number 4A and numbered from 1. As there were relatively few entries, they were entered again and numbered sequentially as part of the complete receipts section and given the Docref number 6. It is therefore complete, as in the case of Docref 3 and Docref 5.

THE "ALL ACCOUNTS" PRINTOUT CONSISTS OF DOCREF Nos.
3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 EXCLUDING THE YEAR 1593-94 OF DOCREF 4

Field 2: NUMBER

In order to be able to reconstruct the account books in their original sequence, each entry has been given a number. Essentially, numbering starts from 1 for each document; however, some anomalies have occurred:

1. The documents input for the pilot study 'trench' year, beginning Michaelmas 1593, were numbered sequentially from 1. Subsequently, all entries -- except for the Stewards Account payments (Docref 4), which remains a separate file -- were re-entered appropriately when the whole document was input.

When the main inputting of Docref 4 was started, numbering picked up from the end of the 'trench' year. Broadly speaking, numbering runs:

1 to 1628 Michaelmas 1593 to Midsummer 1594
4887 to 14012 Midsummer 1587 to Midsummer 1593
14013 to 18314 Michaelmas 1594 to Midsummer 1597

2. In addition, some misnumbering has occurred:

Docref 4 Nos 1382-1391 in the 'trench' do not exist.
Nos. 1629-4886 in the main database do not exist
Nos. from 15241 have been increased by 100, thus,
15623 has become 15723.

Docref 5 Nos. 2100-2999 do not exist, i.e. nos. run 2099, 3000,...

Docref 7 Nos. 153 to 212 do not exist

3. Where more than one person is referred to in the entry, it is repeated under the surname of each, using the same entry number. This does not apply to the early computer inputting: in the one-year 'trench', entries for, e.g. Otty's bills were put in sequentially under the name of the individual paid, followed by all the items under 'Otty' and carrying on the numbering sequentially.

IMPORTANT - Data retrieval: When asking for numbers, i.e. using this field, six digits must be indicated. With numbers of less than six digits the appropriate number of spaces should be left immediately after the opening " to make the number up to six, e.g. enter as " 4678" not "4678"

Field 3 SUM

This is the total amount paid out or received in each entry.

The sum is preceded by either P for Paid or R for Received and three spaces are allowed for up to three figures in £. Occasionally the sum does not correspond with given information, e.g. number of days worked at a stated rate of pay per day. In such cases, the sum is entered as given and an editorial note following an asterisk at the end of the Entry indicates the discrepancy.

Field 5: STANAME

As spelling was not standardised at the time the Bacon accounts were kept, there are occasions when several different spellings of a name are used, even when entries clearly refer to the same individual. This was a potential hazard for data retrieval, particularly where the variation occurred in the initial letter, e.g. Alwick, Olwick.

In order to be able to bring together people of the same surname and simplify data retrieval, it was decided to modernise, and thereby standardise, surname spelling. In doing this there was some risk of losing individual identity, so the original spelling has been kept in the following field, Surname.

Though in most cases the modern form of a surname was fairly obvious, certain criteria were applied in arriving at the standardised form. In the first instance, if a modernised form had already been used in the Bacon Papers, Vol.II (a system of standardisation was not used in Vol.I), this was adopted. Thereafter, the telephone book was used as the basic reference. Where two versions are well established in modern usage, e.g. Thompson, Thomson, the telephone book was referred to and the version with the largest number of entries selected.

The manual index was brought into line with the standardised surnames established for the computerised index and the same criteria applied to the names in the manual index which did not occur in the computerised accounts.

A list of standardised names from both indexes together with the variants has been compiled -- see blue ring binder. This does not include all indexed names but only those to which the standardisation process has been applied. It does not include the many names spelt consistently in modern form, e.g. Baker, nor names where the dropping of the final 'e' commonly used in the MSS has been the only adjustment. Some unusual names without modern equivalents have been left as spelt in the MSS.

A few names raised particular problems. Some, like Brown/Browne and Smith/Smythe, were left as written in the MSS or adjusted to one form or the other where the same person was clearly involved. Others, such as Apodich/Powdich/Pordage, Banyard/Barnard and Eamons/Yeomans, were brought together under one spelling, the original spelling in the entry being shown in field Surname.

Another major problem was the many entries where no personal name was given. Where a tradesman, such as the plasterer or the sawyer, was indicated and the name of such a tradesman was known, this would be employed preceded by the appropriate editorial sign, * or ^. If no name could be supplied, the entry was put under 'Nobody' in both Staname and Surname fields. However, to keep such entries to the minimum, many purchases or payments without attribution have been entered under the name of the writer of the particular account book.

In the light of subsequent study and scrutiny, it has been possible to identify individuals and adjust the database accordingly. In some cases, two people of the same name, perhaps father and son, have been sorted out either by occupation or parish and a number given to the surname of one to differentiate them. The following should be noted:

John Kellett	-----	contractor carting
John Kellett 2	-----	labourer
-- Hill 2	-----	of Binham
-- Kemp 1	-----	of Cockthorpe
-- Kemp 2	-----	labourer/furzemaker of Langham
Thomas Appleton 1	-----	a carrier
Thomas Appleton 2	-----	labourer
John Page	-----	shipowner/contractor carting
John Page II	-----	agricultural servant
Peter Newton	-----	brewer/baker
Peter Newton jun	-----	his son, sometime in the household
Wilkinson	-----	tailor of Dereham
Wilkinson 1	-----	fish merchant of Wiveton and his wife
Barnaby Banyard	-----	tenant/churchwarden of Stiffkey
Barnaby Banyard 2	-----	Kitchen boy

Richard Makin ----- 'Mr Makin'/'Rector of Morston'

Richard Makin 2 ----- 'Makin'/Richard Makin'

(NB. both are carting contractors)

Field 7: PLACE

The place named as the location where a transaction or activity occurred.

In the case of bills, the place of residence of the person submitting the bill is considered to be the place of the transaction or activity.

Field 8: CODE

At the beginning of the pilot project an attempt was made to use the first of the two Code letters as a key to the subject, e.g. A would signify Administration, F Agriculture (farming), M monetary transactions, J Bacon's activities as a JP, but this ideal began to break down as the system became more complex albeit more precise. In some cases it was possible to maintain the system, for example, codes beginning with B all relate to building materials or activities; in others, the initial letter is little guide to the subject matter and researchers are recommended to scan the Code lists to find all codes relevant to their interests. - see sections 3 and 4.

The following Codes were affected by changes made during the course of inputting:

- ZH This code was used for all entries in the household account book prior to 25 December 1592 which dealt with keys, locks and hinges.
- ZF Blacksmith's bills - see field Master
- BI The code for building ironmongery, i.e. keys, locks and hinges, after 25 December 1592. It is thus necessary to use both ZH and BI to retrieve all references to this subject.
- GG Gifts of goods or money made by Nathaniel Bacon or his wife. Presents, particularly of cash, are often the only indication of a visit to a friend or relation. For this reason many gifts have been coded ES or EF representing visits to non-family or family. So to obtain a listing of all gifts made by Nathaniel and Ann Bacon all three codes - GG, ES, EF - are needed. However, as ES and EF cover all references to social or family visiting, it would be necessary to scan the printout for entries under these codes which relate specifically to gifts.
- GM Tips and special payments to servants not covered by ES, EF or GG, for example, largesse given to harvest workers by Ann Bacon.
- GN Charitable gifts, i.e. small sums given to poor persons, prisoners, soldiers, etc.
- GR Gifts received by Nathaniel Bacon in kind or cash. These appear in the Steward's account book because the servants bringing gifts are tipped. Knowledge of the receipt of gifts, as a guide to social relationships, was perceived to be more important than information about the tipping of servants. Complete coverage of tips is thus to be found under four Codes: ES, EF, GM and GR.

In order to overcome some of the problems of coding which became apparent as the project proceeded, additional use of the field Master was made to avoid major recoding. See field 20, Master.

DATA RETRIEVAL: Because the field CODE was selected to be the primary key, the quickest way to retrieve data is by the Code. If retrieval is required on a number of parameters, the Code should be listed first.

Field 9:10:11: DAY, MONTH, YEAR

The large majority of entries in the account books are made within either a specified week or quarter and comparatively few precise dates are given. Most entries in these fields are therefore the starting day of the week or quarter. Modern dating has been applied so that Christmas quarter runs from, e.g. 25.12.1590 to 24.03.1591. Dates of the other three quarters are:

Our Lady --	25.03(1591)to 22.06(1591)
Midsummer --	23.06(1591)to 28.09(1591)
Michaelmas --	29.09(1591)to 24.12(1591)

Where a specific date of an occurrence or transaction is given, this is inserted instead of the period starting date.

Field 12:13:14: Dies, Mensis, Annus

Basically, this is the finishing date of an activity or transaction.

If a specific date is given, these fields repeat fields 9, 10 and 11. More often, account book entries are grouped within a period, usually a week of a specified date, or a named quarter. When no specific date is given for an activity or transaction, these fields are the finishing date of the week or quarter.

Field 15: OCCUPATION

This is the occupation as stated or implied by the sense of the entry. The idea behind this was to throw up dual or multiple occupation. In entries where occupation is not stated, nor can it be deduced, it has been supplied as an editorial addition, that is, preceded by an asterisk or circumflex, if the individual's occupation is known or can be deduced from another source.

Household servants are an exception in that they are always given the same occupation whatever the entry indicates they are doing, for example, Crumlin is always entered as the horsekeeper though he is sometimes making furniture or shopping at a fair.

Skilled craftsmen such as Mytterson, the cooper, are seldom employed for anything other than their specific craft, whether they are on the quarterly wages list or work from outside the household.

Lists of Occupations encountered are included in the Subject Section 4, following the sectional Code lists. They should, however, be accepted with caution in their application to individuals as they are subject to revision in the light of further research.

Field 16: RESID

This is the parish in which the subject of the entry is known to live. Such information has usually been gathered from the parish registers, but may be stated in the entry itself when it is generally used to differentiate an individual from another of the same surname.

Residence may be culled from other sources, e.g. wills, muster lists or churchwardens' accounts. It is a field which is often supplied and is therefore preceded by an editorial symbol.

Field 17 - RELAT

A number of account book entries refer to the person concerned not by name but by his relationship to someone else, e.g. his employer, parent or husband. Examples of this type of entry are the bringing of presents or letters by someone's servant; payment of wages to a craftsman's 'man', or to a named individual's son or wife.

A 2-digit numerical code has been used to identify the relationship:

01	=	labourer(s)
02	=	boy/lad
03	=	wife
04	=	2 boys/lads
05	=	man/men
06	=	daughter
07	=	son
08	=	brother
09	=	servant
10	=	girl

To make it possible to pull out all the references to, say, wives, this field has been used even when the individual's name is known.

Field 18: PAYRATE

This is the daily rate of pay in shillings and pence, as given in the entry. Occasionally, the rate is given as a weekly payment and this is then calculated as a daily rate.

Where the payrate is given as 12d in the entry, it has been entered in the computer as 00 12, rather than as 01 00, i.e. 1s.

Field 19: JOURNEY

This field relates only to the Steward's Account Book, Docref 4.

Each journey has been numbered with the prefix letter J, from J001 to J211, see following list. Each entry relating to this journey carries the journey number. This enables the individual entries to be coded appropriately for data retrieval but, by using the journey number, all can be brought together to reconstruct the bill for the journey as it was entered in the account book.

The following list of journey numbers also shows the date and destination and the name of person or persons who made the journey (if Nathaniel Bacon and his attendants, it is usually the servant submitting the bill for expenses). Where possible, reason for making the journey, e.g. attendance at Quarter Sessions, is included.

LIST OF JOURNEYS

1587

			<u>Pages in MS</u>
M/s	J001	Man in London	2
	J002	Man and NB in Norwich	2,3,4,6
M/mas	J003	NB and Man to Norwich & Waxham	9,17
	J004	NB to Elsing & Norwich	12
	J005	NB and wife to Norwich	12,13,14,16,17, 21,22
	J006	Man to London in Trinity term	17
	J007	Man to London in Mmas term	18,21

1588

X/mas	J008	Man to Norwich, 19 Dec.1587	27
	J009	NB to Norwich, ?sessions early January; also Man	25,26,27
	J010	NB to London, Greenland & Belhus Hilary term 1588	28,29,30,31
	J011	NB to Norwich, February, Lent Sessions	32
O/L	J012	Crumlin to Norwich week before OL	35
	J013	NB + 3 to Thetford, winter Assizes	35
	J014	Ambrose Money to Weybourne	42,43
	J015	Crumlin to Norwich	42
	J016	Ambrose Money to Norwich	43
	J017	Man to London in Easter term	45,46
	J018	Man to Norwich, 29 May	46
	J019	NB & Man to Cawston & Norwich	46
	J020	Man to London in Trinity term	46

1588 (cont'd)

M/s	JO21	NB and four in Norwich	51
	JO22	Ambrose Money & others to Norwich and Waxham	51,53
	JO23	NB, Kemp, etc. to Norwich	51,54
	JO24	William Carter to Norwich	52
	JO25*	Crumlin, etc. at Weybourne	53
	JO26	Kemp in Holland	55
	JO27	Hodge in Norwich	55
	JO28	NB to Norwich	56
	JO29	Man to Norwich	56

*not same as JO14 because horses paid for on that visit

M/mas	JO30	NB, Man and Kemp to Norwich Quarter Sessions	58
	JO31	Crumlin & Fuller to Horsham St Faith's Fair	58
	JO32	Filby & Crumlin to Norwich	62
	JO33	Man to London in M/mas term	66,67
	JO34	NB & Man to Norwich	67

1589

X/mas	JO35	Crumlin to Norwich & Yarmouth	69
	JO36	NB & Man & Crumlin to Norwich before 14 January	70,71
	JO37	Three to Norwich, 21 January	70
	JO38	NB and wife, etc. to Norwich	74,75,76,77
	JO39	Man to London in Hilary term	76
	JO40	Three in Norwich, 21 March	77

1589

O/L	JO41	NB & wife to Culford, Brandon, Thetford, Bury St Edmunds	80
	JO42	NB, wife & Man to Norwich, at Maid's Head	83
	JO43	NB & wife to Norwich, staying at Wyndhams	84
	JO44	Visit to Norwich for Sessions, plus 6 servants	85,86
	JO45	Baker to Norwich	85,87
	JO46	Crumlin in Norwich, fetching Mr More	87,88
	JO47	Crumlin in Norwich, returning Mr More	88
	JO48	Crumlin & Baker in Norwich, 23 June, 1589	88
M/s	JO49	NB to Norwich for Mres Master's wedding	90
	JO50	Baker to Norwich	90
	JO51	To Norwich for Assizes	92,94,95
	JO52	Baker to Norwich	93
	JO53	Baker to Norwich	94
	JO54	Visit to Wyndhams at Pentney	96
	JO55	Crumlin to Norwich	97
	JO56	NB to Bracon Ash	97
M/mas	JO57	Steel to Felbrigg	97
	JO58	Baker to Norwich	100
	JO59	NB to Norwich for Sessions	100
	JO60	Batha to St Faith's Fair	100
	JO61	Crumlin to Norwich	104

1590

X/mas	JO62	NB to Norwich & Shrubland	108,109,119(?)
	JO63	Crumlin to Norwich to fetch Birch	113
O/L	JO64	Man to London Easter term 1589	117
	JO65	Man to London Hilary term 1590	117,118,126
	JO66	Man to London Trinity term 1589	118
	JO67	Man to Norwich in summer 1589	118
	JO68	Man at Attlebridge en route to ?where 13 August 1589	119
	JO69	Man to Norwich 2 October & return via Holt	119
	JO70	Man to Norwich in February 1590	119
	JO71	NB & Man to Thetford, Culford & Pentney	119,120
	JO72	To Norwich 10 April 1590	120
	JO73	NB to Raynham & Cuxford	122
	JO74	Mrs Ann Bacon to Shrubland	124,134,135
	JO75	Filby & Lukin to Norwich to pay Mr Yarham	124
	JO76	NB & Crumlin to Sprowston	126
	JO77	Man in Norwich 28 May	126
	JO78	At Norwich for Sessions	127
M/s	JO79	NB & Crumlin to Bracon Ash	131
	JO80	NB to Raynham for Roger Townsend's funeral	133,134
	JO81	NB to Norwich 11 August	133
	JO82	To Norwich for Sessions	135
	JO83	To Norwich for summer Assizes	135

1590 (cont'd)

M/mas	JO84	Crumlin to St Faith's & Norwich	139
	JO85	Filby & Crumlin to Shrubland to fetch Ann	140
	JO86	NB & wife to Paston, Palling, Waxham & Norwich	140,144
	JO87	Crumlin to Norwich to fetch Birch	142
	JO88	Visit to Thornagē	144
	JO89	Crumlin plus one to Norwich, 3 December	144
	JO90	Crumlin to St Faith's Fair	147

1591

X/mas	JO91	Man to Norwich	151
	JO92	NB to Norwich for Twelfth Sessions	151
	JO93	Fuller to Norwich	153
	JO94	NB's daughters to Dickleburgh	154
	JO95	NB to Norwich for Lent Sessions	155
	JO96	Crumlin to Norwich	157
	JO97	Crumlin to Norwich	157
O/L	JO98	Filby & Crumlin to Norwich	160,161
	JO99	Filby & Crumlin to Norwich	163
	J100	Mrs Bacon to Shrubland, Dickleburgh and Redgrave	165 & 174
	J101	NB to Norwich Whitsun Sessions	166,167
	J102	NB & others to London	168,169,170,174

1591 (cont'd)

M/s	J103	Man to Norwich 22 January	173
	J104	Man to Norwich 25 February	173
	J105	Filby to Norwich for NB's suit & to Woodrising & E.Bradenham	173,174
	J106	Housego fetches daughters from Dickleburgh	174
	J107	Visit to Woodrising, Bradenham, W.Dereham & Pentney	174,175
	J108	NB to Norwich for assizes in July	175
M/mas	J109	Man to Norwich 20 August to fetch Mr More	178
	J110	NB to Norwich 31 August plus Man - Commission	178
	J111	Man to Norwich 17 September	178
	J112	NB & Man to Dickleburgh, Culford, Butley, Shrubland & Norwich	178,179
	J113	Kemp to Dickleburgh to fetch Mrs Elizabeth & Mrs Winefred	180,181
	J114	NB to Ashwellthorpe	180
	J115	Crumlin to Hemsby	182

1592

X/mas	J116	NB plus 5 to Norwich 16-21 Feb.	188,198
	J117	To Dickleburgh to fetch Winefred	189,190
	J118	To Norwich, Thetford, Culford	190,198
O/L	J119	To Norwich for Purveyance Commission	195,198
	J120	NB to Redgrave & Ashwellthorpe	195
	J121	NB & Man to Norwich 3 January '92	197
	J122	NB & Man + others to Norwich 11 January 1592	197
	J123	NB & Man to Holt re Jesuits 15 April 1592	197,198
	J124	Crumlin to Shrubland	197
	J125	NB + three to Norwich 17 May	202
	J126	NB & wife + five to Norwich 24 May	202
	J127	NB & wife to Norwich & Ashwellthorpe	205
	J128	Winefred to Ashwellthorpe	206
	J129	NB to Sprowston & Norwich	206,237
	J130	Kemp to London purchasing for Mrs Elizabeth's marriage	207,208
M/mas	J131	NB to Ashwellthorpe & Shrubland	212,215,237
	J132	Crumlin to Ashwellthorpe to fetch Sir T. Knyvett	212
	J133	NB to Norwich 1 December 1592	215

1593

X/mas	Jl134	NB to Aylsham to see his lawyer	220
	Jl135	NB to Norwich for Twelfth Sessions	220
	Jl136	NB to Norwich for Parliamentary election	222A
	Jl137	To London for Parliamentary session 19 February-12 April	223-226,239
O/L	Jl138	Mrs Bacon to Ashwellthorpe	232,235,248
	Jl139	NB to Norwich for Whitsun Sessions	235,241,248
M/s	Jl140	To Norwich for summer Assizes*	244,248
	Jl141	Man to Norwich 1.May	248
	Jl142	Man in London in Trinity term	248
	Jl143	Man to Norwich 10 July & Aylsham	248
	Jl145	Man to Norwich 9 August	248
		*includes many payments by Man to witnesses at Assizes	
M/mas	Jl145	NB & Man to Dereham, Redgrave & Shrubland in August	253
	Jl146	NB & Man to Norwich 31 August	253
	Jl147	NB + others to Norwich 4 October	253
	Jl148	Man to Norwich 23 October	254
	Jl149	NB and others to Ashwellthorpe & Shrubland	258

1594

X/mas	J150	Man to Norwich December 1593	264
	J151	NB, Man, etc. to Norwich January	264
O/L	J152	Fetching Lady Knyvett from Ashwellthorpe	269
	J153	Mres Winefred to Ashwellthorpe	274
	J154	NB to London in Trinity ter 1594	276
M/s	J155	NB to Norwich Assizes, Ashwellthorpe, Shrubland & Redgrave	279, 285, 286
	J156	Man to London in Candlemas term 1594	284
	J157	Man to London in Easter term 1594	285
	J158	NB & Man to London in June 1594	285
	J159	To Norwich in August - subsidy - & Ashwellthorpe, Shrubland, Redgrave	287, 295
M/mas	J160	To Norwich, Culford & Ashwellthorpe in October	294
	J161	NB + Kemp, Crumlin & Man to London in Michaelmas term	298-300

1595

X/mas	J162	Man to Norwich in December	307
	J163	To Norwich, Paston & Ashwell-thorpe	306,307,308,314,315,316
	J164	NB visits Lady Le Strange at Lynn	308
O/L	J165	NB to Shrubland	314
	J166	Man to London and Culford in Hilary term 1595	314
	J167	NB to London in Easter term 1595	318,319
	J168	Man to London April/May	319
M/s	J169	NB to Norwich Assizes in July	325
	J170	NB to Redgrave	328,333
M/mas	J171	Man to London in August	333
	J172	NB to Norwich, staying in Stewards' house September/October	333
	J173	NB to Norwich, staying in Stewards' house in November	333
	J174	NB & Man to London in M/mas term	334,335
	J175	NB to Norwich, staying in Stewards' house in November/December	357,358,359

1596

X/mas	J175	NB in Norwich (cont'd)	361-4
	J176	NB to Ashwellthorpe & Shrubland	363
	J177	NB to Ashwellthorpe & Redgrave	364
	J178	Man in London	365
O/L	J175	NB in Norwich (cont'd)	367
	J179	Visit to Ashwellthorpe	368
	J180	NB to London, Shrubland & Culford	370, 371, 372
	J181	To Norwich for Whitsun Sessions	372
	J182	NB to Ashwellthorpe & Dereham Sessions	372
M/B	J183	To Norwich Assizes, Ashwellthorpe and Melton Constable	378
	J184	Man to London in Trinity term	380
	J185	To Norwich 20 August	381
	J186	To Norwich 20 September	381
M/mas	J187	To Norwich for Sessions	385, 386
	J188	Winefred to Norwich in October	385
	J189	NB to Norwich	386

1597

X/mas	J190	NB visits Mrs Hutton beyond Cambridge	391
	J191	Man to London?	392
	J192	Man to Norwich for Twelfth Sessions	392
	J193	NB to Assizes at Thetford & Culford	394
	J194	NB and others to Norwich in March	396
O/L	J195	To Norwich for Whitsun Sessions	399
	J196	To London 3 April-5 May (This journey precedes 195 in date)	401-4
	J197	Man to London in Candlemas term	404
	J198	John Parson to London to buy Mrs Winefred's wedding clothes	407
M/s	J199	NB to Cressingham for second marriage	411
	J200	Man to London in Trinity term	412
	J201	To Norwich for Assizes 27 June	412
	J202	Kemp & Parson to London to buy wedding clothes for NB's second wife	413
	J203	NB to Norwich	415
	J204	To Norwich for county election	418
	J205	Man to Norwich in August	420
	J206	Man to Norwich in September	420
M/mas	J207	To Norwich for M/mas Sessions & to Lynn	423
	J208	Parson shopping in Norwich	425
	J209	To Norwich for Parliamentary election	426
	J210	To London for Parliamentary Session	427, 428, 429
	J211	Man to London in August	429

Field 20: MASTER

This field was originally designed to indicate when Nathaniel Bacon or his wife Ann were mentioned in the entries and thus avoid putting such entries into the computer twice - once under the appropriate Code, and again to indicate the involvement of Nathaniel or Ann. Entries only appear under the name of Nathaniel or Ann if they are personally making a purchase or payment, e.g. "bought by my mistress 2½ yardes of inckell". More often, an entry an entry reads "paid to Crumlin to buy inckell for my mistress". In this case, the entry will be entered only under Crumlin with "L" entered in field Master. If it is required to extract entries, say, relating to materials and clothing bought for and by Mistress Ann, it would be necessary to specify the relevant codes and also Master eq. "L"

As inputting proceeded and coding became more sophisticated, it was decided that ZF for the blacksmith's bills for the bailiff of husbandry was too imprecise and that a break-down of the items falling into these bills should be made. At that stage, complete recoding to accommodate this development would have been difficult. As field Master was being relatively little used, it was decided to extend its use by allocating an alphabetical letter to indicate the separate items within the blacksmith's bills. Thus H in Master indicates a reference to harrows, P to ploughs, etc. Again, in data retrieval, it would be necessary to use Code "ZF" combined with Master "P" to find all references to ploughs without including the whole range of other items in the blacksmith's bills.

The use of this field was further extended to indicate a room in Stiffkey Hall or a domestic outbuilding in the household service court by the using the letter "R".

Master, (continued)

Finally, it was realised that some method of defining female workers without calling up individual names would be valuable. Again, field Master provided an opportunity of indicating women workers of all types while at the same time using an appropriate Code or Codes for the subject matter being researched. The letter "F" in Master was added to allow for this.

The following is a full list of Master code letters:

- A - Farm Buildings
- C - Carts, tumbrils, sleds
- F - Women workers of all types
- G - Gates or anything indicating enclosure
- H - Harrows
- L - Ann Bacon ("my mistress")
- M - Nathaniel Bacon ("my master")
- N - Horseshoes for farm horses
- P - Ploughs
- R - Room in Hall or service court
- S - Harness for farm horses
- T - Farm tools

Field 21: BILL

Each person who submits one or more bills has been given a number, preceded by 'B', i.e. the number relates to a person, and it is used whenever the entry comes from a bill submitted by that individual.

Some bills were entered into the Account Book by the Steward a long time after the expenses were incurred, often in the following year. These have been put into the computer where they appear in the accounts, so order of entry remains the same as in the MS, and they are numbered accordingly.

However, if a late bill can be attributed to a specific quarter it is given that date, not the date of the quarter in which it is entered in the accounts. If it is merely described as, e.g. "Martin Man's 1592 bill", it is given the date of the quarter in which it appears in the MS and an editorial note indicating the date is given after the full entry (as usual, following an asterisk).

A list of bill numbers and the person they identify with is given in the following pages.

List of Bill Numbers

BO1	Martin Man
BO2	Bartholomew Kemp
BO3	Thomas Crumlin
BO4	Edmund Money
BO5	Makin, the tailor
BO6	Kyborn, Norwich shoemaker
BO7	Myttersen, the cooper
BO8	Father Eldridge
BO9	Mr Braddock
B10	William Lukin
B11	Mr Brown, draper/grocer of Holt
B12	John Graves, Langham blacksmith
B13	Stiffkey blacksmith
B14	John Pinchin, the falconer
B15	John Fuller
B16	Richard Taylor
B17	Smythe, of Walsingham, draper
B18	Ambrose Money
B19	Thomas Batha
B20	Edward Hodge, the carrier
B21	John Filby
B22	Henry Galliard, the tailor
B23	Bonger, the smith
B24	Robert Skinner
B25	Jeffery Steel
B26	Wilkinson, tailor of Dereham
B27	the Maltster
B28	John Baker
B29	Mr Birch, apothecary of Norwich
B30	Mr Ramsey, draper of ?Dereham
B31	Kett, of Norwich
B32	Peckover, tailor of Norwich
B33	Housego, the coachman

B34 Mr Spratt
B35 Mres Sayer, of Dickleburgh
B36 Anthony Nobbs
B37 John Parson, wardrobe keeper
B38 Martin Burton
B39 Mr Barnham, London mercer
B40 Father Otty
B41 Mr Walker, the attorney
B42 Thory, the draper
B43 Staff, tailor
B44 Mr Pepys, lawyer
B45 Brown, of Walsingham, grocer and draper
B46 Marcoll
B47 Stephen Chappell
B48 John Jenner
B49 Shorting, tailor

Field 22: ENTRY

This is the whole item exactly as given in the account book. The only change in the inputting was to turn fractions, as in lengths of cloth, into decimals.

Most entries are entered only once but where more than one person is mentioned, very often in cases of money lending, the entry is repeated under the name of each person. The entry number remains the same for all of them.

In some cases the entry occupies more than one line. The extra line(s) will not be printed unless the FULLOUT programme is run on the initial collection -- see p.108.

C O D E S

The Codes are presented in two ways:

- a) by Subject heading. This is preceded by a full list of subject headings and sub-sections. It was also considered appropriate to include Occupation lists appropriate to the subject, and these follow the Code lists in each section.
- b) Alphabetically, cross-referenced to Subject

SUBJECT SECTIONS

Fields: CODE and OCCUPATION

ADMINISTRATION	Personal, household and estate Public
AGRICULTURE	Activities Estate Maintenance Implements Livestock Livestock Produce Processing Production - arable Products purchased Wages
BUILDING and BUILDING REPAIRS	Materials (including making and preparing) Tools Wages Work
BUSINESS	Bacon's expenditure Bacon's income General
CRAFTS and INDUSTRY, local	
EDUCATION/CULTURE	
FAMILY, relations with	
GARDEN	
HOUSEHOLD	Furniture and Furnishings General Provisions - Acates, Store, Other Provisions Service Court Utensils and Supplies for Household Departments Personal Clothing and Adornment

MEDICAL

SOCIAL

TRAVEL AND
TRANSPORT

Subject Section: ADMINISTRATION

Field: CODE

Sub-section: PERSONAL, HOUSEHOLD, ESTATE

AA	Quarterly allowances, annuities, executor's payments and expenses, doweries
AF	Rights of foreshore and wreck, admiralty court
AM	Musters: attendance at by servants
AQ	Assizes, quarter sessions, sheriff's turn, in private capacity
AR	Arms, armour, uniforms
JH	Estate administration, e.g. surveying
JL	Legal affairs
JM	Manor court business
JS	Payment of subsidy and task by Bacon personally
JT	Payment of parish and county rates: e.g. parish, bread and wine, repairs to church, clerk's wages, bridges and beacons, poor rates, briefs, purveyance, militia rates, collections for prisoners in Norwich Castle

Subject Section: ADMINISTRATION

Field: CODE

Sub-section: PUBLIC

EP	Parliamentary elections and expenses in London when Bacon an MP
JA	Assizes, quarter sessions, sheriff's turn
JC	Customs
JD	Duchy of Lancaster business and expenses
JN	Militia rates and administration, impressing
JO	Law and order
JP	Privy seal business, loan collecting
JR	Commissions: recusant, Mousehold, purveyance, special, unspecified, Kirk's patent, meetings of JPs, grain to market
JW	Subsidy and task collecting
JZ	Parish rates collection

ADMINISTRATION

Field OCCUPATION

PERSONAL, HOUSEHOLD AND ESTATE

Armourer

Bailiff, manorial

Gunsmith

Lawyer

Scrivener

Secretary

Steward

Surveyor

See also: HOUSEHOLD - Field OCCUPATION

ADMINISTRATION

Field OCCUPATION

PUBLIC

Assizes, clerk of

Churchwarden

Collector, non-parochial, e.g. of loan, military rate, subsidy,
task,

Constable, parish, hundred

Customs official

Duchy of Lancaster official

Exchequer official

Muster master

Parish clerk

Poor, overseer of

Sheriff

Subject Section: AGRICULTURE

The crops referred to in this section have two codes, depending on whether they are being bought or sold. Crops produced on Nathaniel Bacon's farm have an individual code for each kind of crop, but the codes for crop purchases have grouped several varieties together.

In the case of livestock, the same code is used for both sales and purchases. This was decided upon in order to avoid too great a proliferation of codes.

AGRICULTURE

Field CODE

A Appears in field Master to indicate farmyard
buildings

Subject Section: AGRICULTURE

Field: CODE

Sub-section: ACTIVITIES

FG	Shepherding, including wages
FH	Hopyard work
FJ	Haymaking, including contract mowing, all activities, e.g. tying, pitching, and if context indicates though work is unspecified
FK	Labouring, agricultural or building (undefined)
FL	Corn harvesting: picking/pitching, reaping, shearing, tying; also gloves, cups and food for harvesters
FN	Agricultural carting
FP	Ploughing, harrowing
FQ	Agricultural labouring, defined (see FK above)
FS	Sheep shearing
FT	Threshing and pitching
FU	Miscellaneous farming operations
FW	Weeding, in fields
WV	Mole/vermin catching

Subject Section: AGRICULTURE

Field: CODE

Sub-section: ESTATE MAINTENANCE

FE Planting hedges (lawer), making fences

FD Cutting and maintenance of river

FY Hedging, ditching, dykeing

Subject Section: AGRICULTURE

Field: CODE

Sub-section: IMPLEMENTS AND EQUIPMENT

TJ Hurdles, stakes, gates, etc.

ZF Miscellaneous purchases of implements and agricultural ironmongery

NB: The above codes cover a range of items; however, some can be recalled individually by a letter in field Master, as follows:-

C	Carts
G	Gates
H	Harrows
N	Horseshoes for farm horses
P	Ploughs
S	Saddlery and harness for farm horses
T	Tools

A in field Master indicates farmyard buildings

Subject Section: AGRICULTURE

Field: CODE

Sub-section: LIVESTOCK

LB	Bees
LC	Calves
LD	Cattle
LN	Horses, farm
LP	Pigs, swine
LS	Sheep and lambs of all kinds, e.g. wethers, pulks

NB: The above include veterinary treatment

Subject Section: AGRICULTURE

Field: CODE

Sub-section: LIVESTOCK PRODUCE

CS	Hides/skins and their preparation, e.g. tanning
CW	Wool
LG	Dairy produce, sales (see HC, purchases)
LV	Tallow

Subject Section: AGRICULTURE

Field: CODE

Sub-section: PROCESSING

CG	Milling: grinding corn/malt, mill
CJ	Saffron processing/buying, saffron kiln
CM	Malting/malt, equipment for malthouse, including pump

Subject Section: AGRICULTURE

Field: CODE

Sub-section: PRODUCTION (arable)

CA	Straw
CB	Barley
CC	Corn
CD	Peas, beans
CF	Chaff
CH	Hay
CN	Meslin
CO	Oats
CP	Hops
CR	Rye
CU	Saffron cultivation and sales
CV	Vetches
CY	Wheat

Subject Section: AGRICULTURE

Field: CODE

Sub-section: PRODUCTS PURCHASED (not for use in Norwich)

CE Wheat, barley, rye, meslin, vetches

CK Hemp seed

CL Oats, peas, beans

CZ Seed corn

NB: Hay and straw - see Travel and Transport

Subject Section: AGRICULTURE

Field: CODE

Sub-section: WAGES

AB	Lump sums to pay unspecified wages
AC	Lump sums to pay harvest workers and haymakers
AS	Lump sums to pay shepherds
AT	Lump sums to pay threshers

AGRICULTURE

Field: OCCUPATION

Bailliff of Husbandry

Bailliff of Husbandry's Assistant

Carter

Contractor: (applied to piece work only) carting, ditching, hedging,
river maintenance, reed cutting, thrashing, haymaking, ploughing

Drover

Farmer, horses

Farrier (shoeing smith who also doctors horses)

Fencing supplier

Furze maker

Gelder

Harrowing boy

Hedging supplier

Hopyard worker

Horse breaker

Horse leech (equine ailments)

Labourer, female

Labourer: mowing, harvesting, haymaking, thrashing, hedging, ditching

Maltster

Maltster's assistant

Miller

Molecatcher

Ploughman

Saffron worker

Sheep shearer

Shepherd, unspecified or of named foldcourse

Smith (blacksmith) - see also Household

Spadesman

Vermin catcher

Weeder

Wheelwright

Subject Section: BUILDING and BUILDING REPAIRS

Field: CODE

Sub-section: MATERIALS (including making and preparing)

BA	Alabaster
BB	Bricks bought or burnt, brick kiln equipment, digging and casting clay
BD	Materials for painting
BF	Paving tiles/stone
BI	Ironmongery
BJ	Materials for plastering, e.g. hair
BK	Stone, i.e. flint, carrying/digging - see BS below
BM	Miscellaneous building materials, e.g. glue, varnish, rosin, pitch, mortar
BP	Plumbers' and glaziers' materials, e.g. lead, solder
BR	Tiles, tile pins
BS	Stone, i.e. dressed - see BK above
BT	Thatch, thatching
BV	Sand
BW	Glass
CT	Reeds, reeding
TA	Clapboard
TB	Boards, planks
TC	Timber; hewing, sawing and carting
TL	Lath riving/purchasing
TT	Tree felling, buying
TP	Prickwood, splints, staging poles and ropes, spars, piles, stakes, pale
TW	Wainscot
ZH	Household ironmongery, e.g. keys, locks, hinges, excluding where room or building in Service Court is named - <u>NOT USED AFTER 1502</u>

Subject Section: BUILDING and BUILDING REPAIRS

Field: CODE

Sub-section: TOOLS

BZ Buying/repairing tools, scaffolding

Subject Section: BUILDING AND BUILDING REPAIRS

Field: CODE

Sub-section: WAGES

AW Lump sums for wages

Subject Section: BUILDING and BUILDING REPAIRS

Field: CODE

Sub-section: WORK

BC	Building work on Banqueting House
BE	Building work at outlying manors, house in Norwich
BG	Building work on Gardens
BH	Building work on Hall, including all unspecified work known to relate to it - see FK below
FK	Labouring: building/agricultural (undefined/ambiguous)
KC	Building work at dairy
KD	Building work on dyke
KM	Work at Morston Bank
KS	Work on sluice and sluice bank

NB: Work on buildings in the Service Court, e.g. stables, dovehouse, etc. is coded appropriately for that building -- for the specific codes, see Household, Service Court

BUILDING

Field: OCCUPATION

Building materials, supplier of

Brickmaker/burner

Carpenter

Cooper

Glazier

Hewer

Joiner

Labourer/Labourer female

Lath river

Mason, rough; mason, free; mason, stone

Painter

Plasterer

Plumber

Sawyer

Spadesman

Thatcher

Tiler

Woodman

Subject Section: BUSINESS

Field: CODE

Sub-section: BACON'S EXPENDITURE

DB	Payment of unspecified bills
JV	Tithe payments
PP	Payments made for unspecified reasons -- see also under Social
RP	Rent paid

Subject Section: BUSINESS

Field: CODE

Sub-section: BACON'S INCOME

MD	Trading ventures
RA	Rent for agistment
RB	Receipts from lodging, supplying food and drink
RL	Sale of property
RM	Rent for meadows
RO	Sales of miscellaneous materials, e.g. iron, sacks, fish oil, reeds, salt, fish
RR	Rents in cash and kind, sales of land, entry fees, profits of court
RT	Tithes
RW	Sales of any kind of wood, timber or furse
UR	Unspecified and miscellaneous receipts

Subject Section: BUSINESS

Field: CODE

Sub-section: GENERAL

DR	Reckonings
MB	Money borrowed
ML	Money lent
MS	Transfer of money for or by a third party not a member of family
MT	Business or other activities on behalf of and by family members, including purchases of fish and other goods and lending servants and horses

BUSINESS WITH:

Field OCCUPATION

Apothecary

Baker

Barber

Boat owner

Butcher

Chandler

Cheesemonger

Cobbler

Colourman

Draper

Farmer: cattle, hops, horses, saffron, grain, etc.
NB: look at individual to decide whether he
is a farmer or merchant (below)

Fisherman

Furrier

Glover

Grocer

Gunsmith

Haberdasher

Ironmonger

Jeweller

Matressmaker

Mercer

Merchant: cloth, corn, coal, fish, hops, salt, wine, garden,
wood, etc.
NB: look at individual to decide whether he is
a merchant or farmer (above)

continued....

BUSINESS WITH (continued)

Milliner

Oilman

Shopkeeper, unspecified

Shoemaker

Tailor

Tinker

Wildfowler

Wheelwright

Woodman

Subject Section: LOCAL CRAFTS and INDUSTRY

Field: CODE

(in village and household)

Sub-section:

DT	People engaged in dressmaking, tailoring, embroidering, and materials for these occupations -- see also Household, Personal Clothing and Adornment, code ZM
DY	Dyeing
GF	Making/mending nets
GH	Preparing and spinning yarn
GL	Buying leather
KN	Knitting and materials for it
ZI	Materials for spinning, weaving, sewing, including loom equipment
ZW	Weaving

LOCAL CRAFTS & INDUSTRY

Field: OCCUPATION

Blanket maker

Buncher, hemp

Charcoal burner

Cooper

Coverlet maker

Dressmaker or seamstress

Feather bed maker

Glover

Knitter

Leather worker

Mat maker

Net maker

Spinner, flax, hemp

Tanner

Weaver

Wheelwright

Subject Section: EDUCATION and CULTURE

Field: CODE

Sub-section:

ED	Education: schooling and expenses connected with it; learning by heart
WB	Books purchased
WK	Music, drama, embroidery
WM	Maps and pictures purchased and equipment for hanging them

Subject Section: FAMILY, relations with

Field: CODE

Sub-section:

MT see under BUSINESS, General

EF see under SOCIAL

Subject Section: GARDENS

Field: CODE

Sub-section:

F0	Trees, buying, planting, pruning, etc.
GD	Garden furnishings, e.g. sundials
GP	Plants, seeds
GS	Supplies, excluding plants and tools/repairs to tools
GV	Gardeners, miscellaneous references to
GW	Work in garden, including mowing grass and unspecified outdoor work

Subject Section: HOUSEHOLD

Field: CODE

Sub-section: FURNITURE and FURNISHINGS

FB	Floor coverings: buying or cutting marram grass, reeds, rushes; rush mats
HS	Making or mending, materials for making or mending, including basket making
HZ	Furniture bought or borrowed
TS	Shells

Subject Section: HOUSEHOLD

Field: CODE

Sub-section: GENERAL

AH	Lump sums to pay household expenses
AU	Unspecified work in household or elsewhere
HA	Household expenses for rented house and lodgings in Norwich
HW	Work within house or household departments (excludes servants receiving regular wages), chimney sweeping
MN	Miscellaneous personal items for Bacon
MZ	Miscellaneous household purchases, e.g. paper, ink, pasteboard, size, parchment, brimstone, wax, pins (when no person named), money bags, packthread, cord for packages
SQ	Wages of household servants, quarterly or weekly
SS	Money given to Nathaniel or his wives, Anne and Dorothy
YP	Barbering
ZB	Miscellaneous personal items for Mistress Bacon and daughters

Subject Section: HOUSEHOLD

Field: CODE

Sub-section: UTENSILS AND SUPPLIES FOR
 HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENTS

HB Brewery and bakehouse

HK Kitchen, larder and buttery, e.g. stills, household cleaning
 equipment

HY Miscellaneous household repairs

Subject Section: HOUSEHOLD

Field: CODE

Sub-section: ACATES, STORE, OTHER PROVISIONS

ACATES

HC	Cheese, butter, cream
HD	Chickens, hens, capons, purchased - see also HT
HF	Wildfowl
HG	Pigs
HI	Fresh fish, shellfish
HN	Meat, bacon, venison, suet
HO	Eggs
HR	Rabbits, conies
HT	Fowl other than under HD: turkeys, geese, pigeon

STORE

HJ	Candles
HP	Groceries, e.g. dried fruit, spices, salad oil, sugar, salt, isinglass, comfits, preserved quinces, pickled cucumber
HV	Salt fish
WS	Laundry, including soap and starch purchase

OTHER PROVISIONS

HE	Fruit and vegetables, nuts
HM	Wine and vinegar
HQ	Unknown household purchases
SF	Made-up sweet dishes, e.g. marchpanes, sweetmeats
SP	Made-up savoury dishes, e.g. cooked pies
SB	Bought/made oatmeal, flour, bread, biscuits

Subject Section: HOUSEHOLD

Field: CODE

Sub-section: SERVICE COURT

AP	Dock, pilotage, sea-going boats, nets and equipment
BL	Lime and lime kiln, burning, buying, equipment for
CG	Mill, milling - see also Agricultural Processing Section
CJ	Saffron and saffron kiln - see also Agricultural Processing
CM	Malthouse, malting, malthouse pump, malt sales - see also Agricultural Processing
DC	Duck decoy, work/boat at Langham pond/Langham water
FA	Dairy and cheese chamber, expenses, equipment, etc.
HL	Pump (unspecified)
KT	Building work at Stables - for horses and equipment, see Travel and Transport Section
LF	Hen house
NA	Slaughter house, slaughtering
NB	Dovehouse
ND	Dog kennel - see also Social Section
NR	Reed house
NS	Fish Chamber
OP	Oyster Pit
PH	Haven house, work at, purchases for
SC	Coal house, coal/charcoal, coal yard
TF	Furze yard, making/carting furies
TG	Woodstore and billet house, making/carting faggots, firewood, billet
WC	Cistern and pump for domestic water supply (forcer)

Subject Section: HOUSEHOLD

Field: CODE

Sub-section: PERSONAL CLOTHING AND ADORNMENT

AL	Livery clothes for servants
GC	Garments purchased for Bacon family
GJ	Jewellery
YB	Boots and shoes
ZA	Repairs/alterations to garments, dyeing by tailors
ZM	Materials purchased for clothes
ZX	Tailors' bills, i.e. making of garments

HOUSEHOLD:

Field: OCCUPATION

Baker

Barber

Brewer

Butler

Carrier

Coachman

Cook

Dairymaid

Domestic (Kitchen) steward

Estate yard bailiff

Embroiderer

Falconer

Faggot maker

Former servant

Furze maker

Gardener

Gentleman servant

Gentlewoman servant

Handyman

Harrowing boy

Horsekeeper

Kitchen boy

Laundry maid

Maid

Messenger

Secretary

Servant in Husbandry

Serving man

Slaughterer

Smith (blacksmith) - see also Agriculture

Spadesman - see also Agriculture

Steward

Tutor

Waiting woman

Wildfowler

Wardrobe keeper

Subject Section: MEDICAL

Field: CODE

Sub-section:

WA Purchases of medicines, apothecaries' goods

WD Consultations with doctors, apothecaries, wise men or women

MEDICAL

Field: OCCUPATION

Bone setter

Physician

Surgeon

Wise man

Wise woman

Subject Section: SOCIAL

Field: CODE

Sub-section:

- EF Visits to Family
- ES Visits to non-family
- GG Gifts and gratuities (good and money) given by Bacon or his servants, e.g. christening presents, tips to other people's household servants
- GM Special payments to servants and others, e.g. harvestmen, a boy finding a hawk, shepherd finding a dog, etc.
- GN Alms-giving
- GR Gifts (goods and money) received by Bacon
- MG Card playing and other games - see also XX
- MM Letters, messages, servants, sent to and from Bacon or carried by anyone, including gentlemen
- ND Dogs/hounds
- NF Falconry, game-shooting; also purchases of lead and gunpowder for this
- VR Non-family residents at Stiffkey Hall
- VS Visitors to Stiffkey Hall
- XX Entertainment/amusement, other than under MG

SOCIAL

Field: OCCUPATION

Gentleman

Goodman

Husbandman

Knight

Nathaniel Bacon's relations

Clerics

Widow, widow of

Wife, wife of

Yeoman

MISCELLANEOUS

Field: OCCUPATION

Cutpurse

Dean of Norwich

Landlord

Mariner

Postman

Scotchman

Soldier

Steward (not Bacon's) e.g. at Redgrave

Relationships other an with Bacon, e.g. Kemp's father

Nurse

Subject Section: TRAVEL AND TRANSPORT

Field: CODE

Sub-section:

EE	Living expenses in London, private - see also Administration, Public, code EP
EH	Equine travelling expenses, including shoeing
EL	Horse hire and incidental expenses
EP	Parliamentary elections and expenses in London when Bacon is an MP
ET	Travelling expenses - human
FC	Carrying and carting (non-agricultural)
FR	Making/buying harness and saddlery, and equipment for stables, e. g. hay, straw
FX	Repairing harness, saddlery and coach
LO	Riding/coach horses, general: purchases, breaking and training, crying lost horses, veterinary treatment
PG	Miscellaneous local carrying
PL	Transport of unspecified goods from/to London
PN	Transport of unspecified goods from/to Norwich
ZR	Shoeing riding/coach horses at home

TRAVEL & TRANSPORT:

Field: OCCUPATION

Bailiff, estate yard

Bailiff's assistant

Carrier

farmer, horses

Farrier

Former household servant

Horse breaker

Horse keeper

Horse leech

Landlord

Smith

CODESUBJECT SECTION

AA	Annuities, executors payments and expenses, quarterly allowances, doweries	Administration: Personal
AB	Lump sums to pay unspecified wages	Agriculture: Wages
AC	Lump sums to pay harvest workers and haymakers	Agriculture: Wages
AF	Rights of foreshore and wreck, admiralty court	Administration: Personal, etc
AH	Lump sums to pay household expenses	Household: General
AL	Livery clothes for servants	Household: Personal Clothing
AM	Musters, attendance at by servants	Administration: Personal, etc
AP	Dock, pilotage, sea-going boats, nets and equipment	Household: Service Court
AQ	Assizes, quarter sessions, sheriff's turn, in private capacity	Administration: Personal, etc
AR	Arms, armour, uniforms	Administration: Personal, etc
AS	Lump sums to pay shepherds	Agriculture: Wages
AT	Lump sums to pay threshers	Agriculture: Wages
AU	Unspecified work in household or elsewhere	Household: General
AW	Lump sums for wages	Building/Repairs

CODESUBJECT SECTION

BA	Alabaster	Building: Materials
BB	Bricks bought or burnt, brick kiln equipment; digging and carting clay	Building: Materials
BC	Building of banqueting house	Building: Work
BD	Materials for painting	Building: Materials
BE	Building work at outlying manors and house in Norwich	Building: Work
BF	Paving tiles/stone	Building: Materials
BG	Garden building work	Building: Work
BH	Building work on hall, including all unspecified work known to relate to building. <u>NB.</u> Code FK	Building: Work
BI	Ironmongery	Building: Materials
BJ	Materials for plastering, e.g. hair	Building: Materials
BK	Stone, i.e. flint, carrying/digging	Building: Materials
BL	Lime and lime kiln, burning, buying equipment for	Household: Service Court
BM	Miscellaneous building materials, e.g. glue, varnish, rosin, pitch, mortar	Building: Materials
BP	Plumbers' and glaziers' materials, e.g. lead, solder	Building: Materials
BR	Tiles, tilepins	Building: Materials
BS	Stone, i.e. dressed	Building: Materials
BT	Thatch, thatching	Building: Materials
BV	Sand	Building: Materials
BW	Glass	Building: Materials
BZ	Buying/repairing tools, scaffolding	Building: Tools

<u>CODE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>SECTION</u>
CA	Straw	Agriculture: Production
CB	Barley	" "
CC	Corn	" "
CD	Peas, beans	" "
CE	Purchase of wheat, barley, rye, meslin, vetches	Agriculture: Purchased Products
CF	Chaff	Agriculture: Production
CG	Grinding corn/malt, mill, milling	Agriculture: Processing
CH	Hay	Agriculture: Production
CJ	Saffron buying/processing, saffron kiln	Agriculture: Processing
CK	Purchases of hempseed	Agriculture: Purchased Products
CL	Purchases of oats, peas, beans	" "
CM	Malt/malting, equipment for malthouse, including pump	Agriculture: Processing
CN	Meslin	Agriculture: Production
CO	Oats	" "
CP	Hops	" "
CQ	Flax	" "
CR	Rye	" "
CS	Hides/skins and their preparation, e.g. tanning	Agriculture: Livestock Produce
CT	Reeds, reeding	Building: Materials
CU	Saffron cultivation and sales	Agriculture: Production
CV	Vetches	" "
CW	Wool	Agriculture: Livestock Produce
CY	Wheat	Agriculture: Production
CZ	Seed corn, purchase of	Agriculture: Purchased Products

CODESUBJECT SECTION

DB	Payment of unspecified bills	Business: Expenditure
DC	Duck decoy, work/boat at Langham pond/water	Household: Service Court
DR	Reckonings	Business: General
DT	Dressmaking/tailoring/embroidering, and materials	Crafts/Industry:
DY	Dyeing	" "

CODESUBJECT SECTION

ED	Education, schooling and connected expenses, learning by heart	Education/Culture:
EE	Private living expenses in London - see EP below	Travel and Transport
EF	Visits to family	Social
EH	Equine travelling expenses, including shoeing away from home	Travel and Transport
EL	Horse hire and incidental expenses	Travel and Transport
EP	Parliamentary elections and expenses in London when Bacon is an MP	Administration: Public, etc.
ES	Social visits to non-family	Social
ET	Travelling expenses, people	Travel and Transport

CODESUBJECT SECTION

FA	Dairy and Cheese chamber, expenses, equipment, etc.	Household: Service Court
FB	Floor coverings; buying/cutting materials, e.g. marram, grass, reeds, rushes; rush mats	Household: Furniture and Furnishings
FC	Carting/carrying, non-agricultural	Travel and Transport
FD	Cutting and maintenance of the river	Agriculture: Estate Maintenance
FE	Lawer (laver), planting hedges, making fences	" "
FH	Hopyard work	Agriculture: Activities
FJ	Haymaking, including contract mowing, all activities, and if context indicates though work is <u>unspecified</u>	Agriculture: Activities
FK	Labourer, agricultural or building, undefined	Agriculture: Activities and Building: Work
FL	Harvesting, all activities, e.g. reaping, shearing, tieing, pitching; also gloves, cups and food for harvesters	Agriculture: Activities
FN	Agricultural carting	Agriculture: Activities
FO	Trees for garden: buying, planting, pruning, etc.	Gardens:
FP	Ploughing, harrowing	Agriculture: Activities
FQ	Agricultural labouring, defined (see FK above)	Agriculture: Activities
FR	Making/buying coach, harness, saddlery, stable equipment, hay and straw	Travel and Transport
FS	Sheep shearing	Agriculture: Activities
FT	Threshing and pitching	Agriculture: Activities
FU	Miscellaneous farming operations	Agriculture: Activities
FW	Weeding, in fields	Agriculture: Activities
FX	Repairs to harness, saddlery and coach	Travel and Transport
FY	Hedging, ditching, dyking	Agriculture: Estate Maintenance

CODESUBJECT SECTION

GC	Garments purchased for Bacon family	Household: Personal Clothing
GD	Garden furnishings, e.g. sundial	Gardens:
GF	Nets, making, mending, buying	Crafts/Industry:
GG	Gifts and gratuities (money and goods) given by Bacon or his servants, e.g. christening presents, tips to other people's household servants	Social:
GH	Preparing and spinning yarn	Crafts/Industry:
GJ	Jewellery and silver	Household: Personal Clothing
GL	Buying leather	Crafts/Industry:
GM	Special payments to servants and others, e.g. harvest men, a boy finding a hawk, shepherd finding a dog, etc.	Social:
GN	Alms-giving	Social:
GP	Plants, seeds, etc. for garden	Gardens:
GR	Gifts (goods and money) received by Bacon	Social:
GS	Supplies, tools for garden (excluding plants, etc.)	Gardens:
GV	Miscellaneous references to gardeners	Gardens:
GW	Work in garden, including mowing grass, and unspecified outdoor work in the grounds	Gardens:

CODESUBJECT SECTION

HA	Household expenses for rented house and lodgings in Norwich	Household: General
HB	Brewery and bakehouse	Household: Utensils, etc.
HC	Cheese, butter, cream, purchases (see LG, sales)	Household: Provisions
HD	Chickens, hens, capons (see HT below) purchases	Household: Provisions
HE	Fresh Fruit and Vegetables, nuts, etc.	Household: Provisions
HF	Wildfowl	Household: Provisions
HG	Pigs	Household: Provisions
HI	Fresh fish, shell fish	Household: Provisions
HJ	Candles	Household: Provisions
HK	Kitchen, larder and buttery	Household: Utensils, etc.
HL	Pump (unspecified)	Household: Service Court
HM	Wine, vinegar, purchases and casks for	Household: Provisions
HN	Meat and bacon	Household: Provisions
HO	Eggs	Household: Provisions
HP	Groceries, dried fruit, spices, etc. salt	Household: Provisions
HQ	Unknown household purchases	Household: Provisions
HR	Rabbits, conies	Household: Provisions
HS	Furniture, making and repairs, including basket-making	Household: Furniture, etc.
HT	Poultry other than chickens: turkeys, geese, pigeons	Household: Provisions
HV	Salt fish	Household: Provisions
HW	Domestic work in house or household departments	Household: General
HY	Miscellaneous household repairs, excluding kitchen, brewery, buttery	Household: Utensils, etc.
HZ	Furniture, furnishings, linen, bought or borrowed	Household: Furniture, etc.

CODESUBJECT SECTION

JA	Assizes, quarter sessions, Sheriff's turn	Administration: Public
JC	Customs payments	Administration: Public
JD	Duchy of Lancaster, business and expenses	Administration: Public
JH	Estate administration, eg. surveying	Administration: Personal
JL	Legal Affairs	Administration: Personal
JM	Manor court business	Administration: Personal
JN	Militia rates/administration, impressing	Administration: Public
JO	Law and order	Administration: Public
JP	Privy seal business, loan collecting	Administration: Public
JR	Commissions, special and unspecified, Kirk's patent, meetings of JP's	Administration: Public
JS	Personal payment of subsidy/task	Administration: Personal
JT	Parochial and county expenses	Administration: Personal
JV	Tithe payments by Bacon	Business: Expenditure
JW	Collecting of subsidy/task	Administration: Public
JZ	Collecting of parish rates	Administration: Public

CODE

KC Building work at dairy
KD Work on Dyke
KM Bank at Morston
KN Knitting and materials for knitting
KS Work at sluice bank
KT Building work at stables

SUBJECT SECTION

Building: Work
Building: Work
Building: Work
Crafts/Industry:
Building: Work
Household: Service Court

CODESUBJECT SECTION

LB	Bees	Agriculture: Livestock
LC	Calves	Agriculture: Livestock
LD	Cattle	Agriculture: Livestock
LF	Henhouse	Household: Service Court
LG	Dairy produce, sales (see HC, purchases)	Agriculture: Livestock Produce
LN	Farm horses	Agriculture: Livestock
LO	Riding and driving horses, general, veterinary treatment, purchases, breaking, crying lost horses	Travel and Transport
LP	Pigs, swine, as farm animals	Agriculture: Livestock
LS	Sheep and lambs of all kinds, e.g. wethers, pulks	Agriculture: Livestock
LV	Tallow	Agriculture: Livestock Produce

CODESUBJECT SECTION

MB	Money borrowed by Bacon	Business: General
MG	Card playing and other games	Social:
ML	Money lent by Bacon	Business: General
MM	Letters/servants sent to/from Bacon, messages carried by servants or gentlemen	Social:
MN	Miscellaneous personal purchases for Bacon	Household: General
MO	Trading ventures	Business: Income
MS	Transfer of money for/by third party not a member of family	Business: General
MT	Business or other activities on behalf of and by family members, e.g. purchases of fish, exchange of servants/horses, etc.	Business: General
MZ	Miscellaneous household purchases	Household: General

CODESUBJECT SECTION

NA Slaughterhouse, slaughtering

Household: Service Court

NB Dovehouse

Household: Service Court

ND Dog kennel

Household: Service Court
also, Social

NF Falconry, game-shooting, including falconer's
equipment, e.g. lead, gunpowder

Social

NR Reed house

Household: Service Court

NS Fishchamber

Household: Service Court

CODESUBJECT SECTION

OP Oyster pit

Household: Service Court

PG Miscellaneous local carrying (see PL and PN below)

Travel and Transport

PH Haven house, work at and purchases for

Household: Service Court

PL Transport of unspecified goods to/from London

Travel and Transport

PN Transport of unspecified goods to/from Norwich

Travel and Transport

PP Payments made for unspecified reasons

Business: Expenditure
also, Social

QQ Unknown purchases, excluding for kitchen

CODESUBJECT SECTION

RA	Rent received for agistment	Business:	Income
RB	Receipts from supplying lodging, food, drink	Business:	Income
RL	Sale of property	Business:	Income
RM	Rent received for meadows	Business:	Income
RO	Sales of miscellaneous materials, e.g. iron, sacks, fish oil, reeds, salt	Business:	Income
RP	Rent paid by Bacon	Business:	Expenditure
RR	Rents received, in cash and kind, sales of land, entry fines, profits of court	Business:	Income
RT	Tithes	Business:	Income
RW	Sales of any kind of wood, timber or furze	Business:	Income

CODESUBJECT SECTION

SB	Oatmeal, flour, bread, biscuits, bought/made	Household: Provisions
SC	Coal house; coal, charcoal, firewood	Household: Service Court
SF	Made-up sweet dishes, eg. marchpanes, sweetmeats	Household: Provisions
SP	Made-up savoury dishes, e.g. cooked pies	Household: Provisions
SQ	Wages paid quarterly, weekly	Household: General
SS	Money given to Bacon or his wives, Anne, Dorothy, for unspecified purposes	Household: General

CODESUBJECT SECTION

TA	Clapboard	Building: Materials
TB	Boards, planks	Building: Materials
TC	Timber; hewing, sawing and carting	Building: Materials
TF	Furze yard; making/carting furze	Household: Service Court
TG	Woodstore and billet house, making/carting faggots and other firewood	Household: Service Court
TJ	Hurdles, stakes, gates, for agricultural use	Agriculture: Implements
TL	Lath riving/purchasing	Building: Materials
TP	Prickwood, splints, staging poles and ropes, spars, piles, stakes, pale	Building: Materials
TS	Shells	Household: Furniture, etc.
TT	Felling/buying trees	Building: Materials
TW	Wainscot	Building: Materials

CODESUBJECT SECTION

TA	Clapboard	Building: Materials
TB	Boards, planks	Building: Materials
TC	Timber; hewing, sawing and carting	Building: Materials
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TL	Lath riving/purchasing	Building: Materials
TP	Prickwood, splints, staging poles and ropes, spars, piles, stakes, pale	Building: Materials
TS	Shells	Household: Furniture, etc.
TT	Felling/buying trees	Building: Materials
TW	Wainscot	Building: Materials

CODESUBJECT SECTION

UR Unspecified Receipts

Business: Income

VR Non-family residents at Stiffkey Hall

Social:

VS Visitors to Stiffkey Hall

Social:

CODESUBJECT SECTION

WA Purchases of medicines, apothecary's goods
WB Books purchased
WC Cistern and pump (forcer)
WD Consultations with doctors, apothecaries, wise
men and women
WK Music, drama, embroidery
WM Maps and pictures bought, equipment for their
hanging
WS Laundry, including purchases of soap and starch
WV Mole/vermin catching

Medical:
Education/Culture:
Household: Service Court
Medical:
Education/Culture:
Education/Culture:
Household: Provisions/store
Agriculture: Activities

CODE

XX Entertainment/amusement other than card playing
and other games, see MG

YB Boots and shoes

YP Barber

SUBJECT SECTION

Social:

Household: Personal
Clothing

Household: General

CODE

XX Entertainment/amusement other than card playing
and other games, see MG

YB Boots and shoes

YP Barber

SUBJECT SECTION

Social:

Household: Personal
Clothing

Household: General

CODESUBJECT SECTION

ZA	Repairs/alterations to garments, dyeing by tailors	Household: Personal Clothing
ZB	Personal items bought for Mrs Bacon and daughters	Household: General
ZF	Miscellaneous purchases of implements and agricultural ironmongery	Agriculture: Implements
ZH	Blacksmith, household ironmongery, e.g. keys, locks, hinges, excluding where room or building in Service Court is named - <u>NOT USED AFTER 1592</u>	Building: Materials
ZI	Materials for spinning/weaving/sewing, including loom equipment	Crafts/Industry:
ZM	Materials purchased for clothes	Household: Personal Clothing
ZR	Shoeing, riding, driving horses at home	Travel and Transport:
ZW	Weaving	Crafts/Industry:
ZX	Tailors'/furriers' bills, i.e. for making clothes	Household: Personal Clothing

"Trench" year database

Entries from the Stewards account book (payments) for the year running from Michaelmas 1593 to Michaelmas 1594 (the "trench" year) can be consulted in DATATRIEVE in a similar way to the main database but some differences must be observed:

1. To access the database:

 DTR32

 @DBOMNIBUS (replaces @DBINIT)

2. When questioning the database, use INPUTS instead of ENTRIES

e.g.: FIND INPUTS WITH  EQ 

NOTE

Fields 17, 18, 19 and 20 do not exist in this format and the INPUTS consist of three lines, not four lines as for the ENTRIES of the main database.

For printouts, simply make a collection, e.g. FURNIT.DAT, and exit to E for printing. FULLOUT cannot be used for this database.

IMPORTANT

This database still contains the original "trench" account books (now in the main databas). To make a collection of Docref 4 inputs only the following formula should be used:

 PRINT INPUTE WITH DOCREF EQ  AND  NOT
CONTAINING  SORTED BY.....

The reference to 'not containing "A"' is necessary to exclude Docref 4A (originally the receipts section of the Steward's Account) the "A" having become part of field NUMBER in the DBOMNIBUS database.